Changing occupational structures? The Dutch labour market, c. 1580-1900



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What's new?

Sources & approach

- Censuses for reconstructing pre-industrial labour market
- Long-term analysis
- Aggregating large variety of local occupational structures

Research area



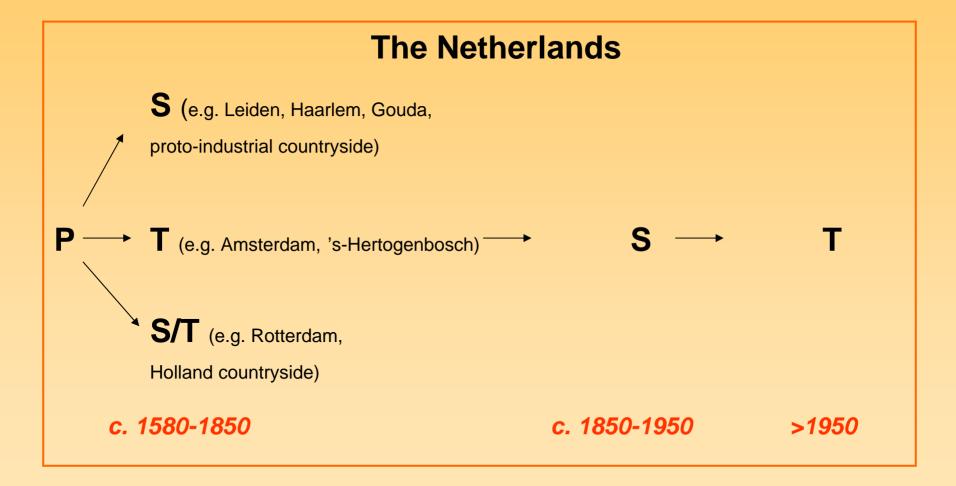
Results aggregate analysis

- Internal development patterns were divergent
- General view of economic trend = Holland
- Crisis 'long 18th century' has to be nuanced
- 1750-1850: relatively few changes in occupational structures

'Traditional' transition P → S → T did not take place

Traditional transition

$$P \rightarrow S \rightarrow T$$



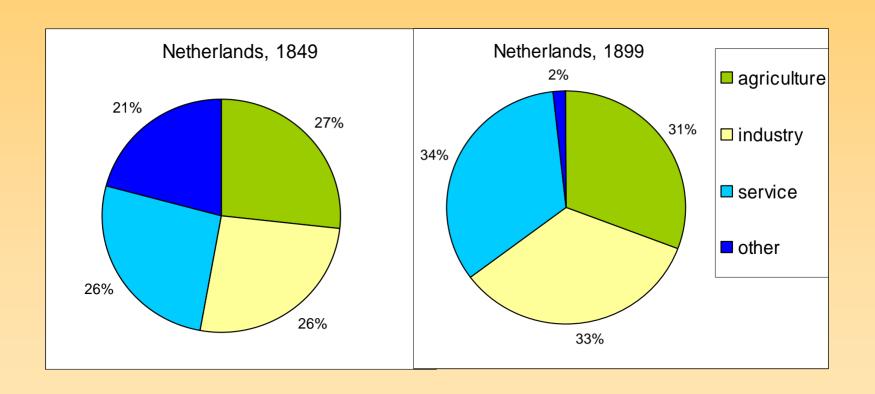
- 'Traditional' transition P → S → T did not take place
- 1580-1850: Major changes occur within sectors

Commercial Specialization

	Leiden 1674	Zwolle 1742	's- Hertogenbosch 1742	Leiden 1749
	N = 99	N = 35	N = 110	N = 193
Draper	46.5%	40.0%	41.8%	36.3%
Haberdasher	24.2%	8.6%	13.6%	16.6%
Hosier	18.2%	20.0%	10.9%	6.7%
Ready made clothing	9.1%		18.2%	1.0%
Milliner; Hatter	1.0%	8.6%	3.6%	3.6%
Hairseller	1.0%			0.5%
Old clothes selles		22.9%	10.0%	32.1%
Leather seller			0.9%	2.1%
Shoeseller			0.9%	0.5%
Other				0.5%

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- 1580-1850: Major changes occur within sectors
- 1850-1900: Disappearance of 'unspecified' labour

Unspecified labour, 1849 & 1899



- 'Traditional' transition P → S → T did not take place
- 1580-1850: Major changes occur within sectors
- 1850-1900: Disappearance of 'unspecified' labour
- Gender differences of great importance

Gender differences

- Effects of economic trend larger for women
- Changes within sectors affected men and women differently
- Changes between sectors affected men and women differently (Female labour market participation drops remarkably between 1850 and 1900)

